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The Historical Gaziantep City in Türkiye

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Abstract
The author's visits to Türkiye were numerous, and took place from 2005 to 2014. They mostly related to visits to Istanbul, but also to cities in the Asian part of Türkiye. Apart from Istanbul, which is located in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye, the author visited the city of Çanakkale, which, like Istanbul, was developed in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye. The visits to Istanbul had different reasons: a visit to Yildiz Technical University as part of the inter-faculty cooperation between the two faculties (when the author was the dean of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sarajevo), a visit to the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) at a large number of scientific conferences (and participation in summer schools organized by IRCICA throughout Türkiye) and rest and leisure. The visit to the city of Çanakkale took place from November 3 to 5, 2010, when the author participated in an international scientific symposium (with the theme "Bosnia and Herzegovina's Architectural Tradition: Bosnian Mosques"). The presentation of Gaziantep is one of a series of works done by the author, which were created as a result of the author's participation in the "Summer Schole, June 27-29. July 2011".

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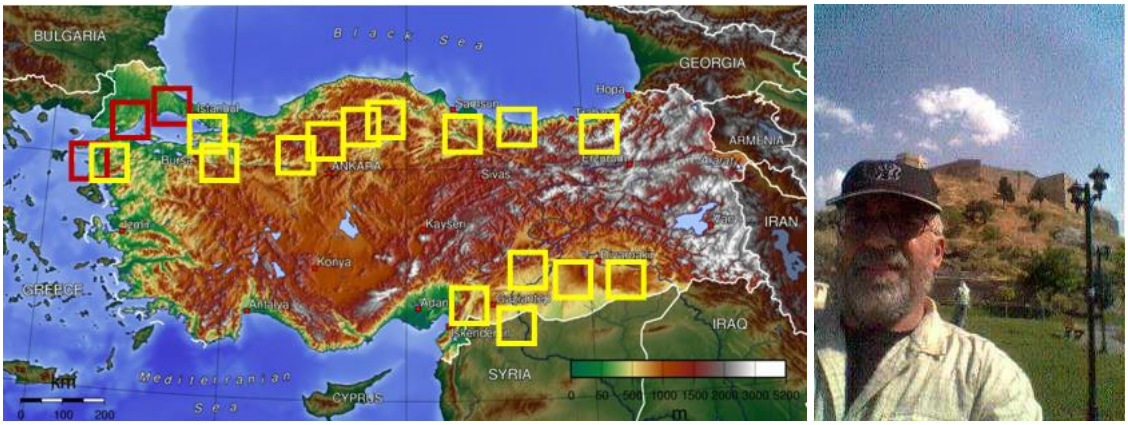
1. Introduction

The author's visits to Türkiye were numerous, and took place from 2005 to 2014 (Figure 1). They mostly related to visits to Istanbul, but also to cities in the Asian part of Türkiye.



Source: Hadrovic, A. (2018). Architecture in the travelogues of an architect. Book 3: Asia, Faculty of Architecture University in Sarajevo, Sarajevo (in Bosnian)
Source: Prof. dr Amir Pasic (July 8, 2011)

Fig 1: Left: Map of Türkiye. (The places the author visited (the European part of Türkiye) are marked with red squares, and the places the author visited (the Asian part of Türkiye) with yellow squares. Right: Author at the foot of Gaziantep Fortress

Apart from Istanbul, which is located in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye, the author visited the city of Çanakkale, which, like Istanbul, was developed in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye. The visits to Istanbul had different reasons: a visit to Yildiz Technic Universty within the framework of inter-faculty cooperation between the two faculties (when the author was the dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo), a visit to the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) at a large number of scientific conferences (and participation in summer schools organized by IRCICA throughout Türkiye). The presentation of Gaziantep is one of a series of works done by the author, which were created as a result of the author's participation in the "Summer Schole, June 27-29. July 2011" (Figure 1). This work is the result of a series of study trips in Türkiye. The aim of the study trips was to get to know cities on the spot and through their analysis (through 'cabinet work') to contribute to the author's theory of "Architecturally defined space" [1-33].

Gaziantep is a city (with about 1,808,948 inhabitants, 2021) [34] located in the southern part of Türkiye (geographic coordinates: 37º03'57.04"N, 37º22'41.06"E, elevation: 834 m), about 185 km east of Adane, 850 km from Istanbul, 97 km from Aleppo (in Syria). This is the sixth largest city in Türkiye and one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world (Figure 2).

Source: Google Earth. Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 2: Gaziantep. Location

The original name of the city was Antep or Aïntāb (Old Ottoman: عین تاب), or 'Aïntāb (Arabic: عینتاب). The name of the city has different roots: Aïntap, may be derived from the Hittite (Htiti, Hittite) word "khantapa" meaning "royal land"; "Ain", an Arabic Aramaic word meaning "spring" and "tab" meaning "praise". Antep can be derived from the Arabic words "عين تيب" ("a'n ṭayyib") with the meaning "good spring". The area of today's city of Gaziantep was inhabited deep in prehistory. Here was first established (around 1810 BC) the Syrian Kingdom of Yamhad, which was conquered by the Hittites establishing the Hittite Empire (1600-1178 BC). The Tell Dülük archaeological site near Gaziantep is rich in artifacts of the Neolithic Dulicien culture (which dates back to 30-40 thousand years ago). On the site of today's Gaziantep, there was (4th century BC-1st century) the Hellenistic settlement of Antiochia ad Taurum (Greek: Αντιόχεια του Ταύρου = "Aniochia on the mountains of bulls"). In the center of today's Gaziantep, there is a fortress from the period of Hittite rule (1600-1178 BC), which was later used by all the lords of this city. The area of Gaziantep was occupied by the Islamic Empire (Khilafet), first during the rule of the Umayyad dynasty (661), and then during the rule of the Abbasid dynasty (750), with destruction in the wars with Byzantium. After the collapse of the Abbasid dynasty, the city was ruled by the Tulunids (868–905), the Ikhshidids (935 to 969) and the Hamdanids (895–1002), only to be conquered again by Byzantium in 962. The city was conquered (1067) by the Seljuks, and after a short period of time it fell into the hands of the Crusaders (1098). The city came into possession (1150) of the Seljuk Sultanate of Rumi, then under the supervision of the Aramean Kingdom of Cilicia (1155, and 1204-1206). After the city was in the possession of the Zengid dynasty (1172) and the Ayyubid dynasty (1181) for a short period of time, it was again occupied by the Seljuks when it became (1218) part of their Sultanate of Rum. In short periods of time, the city was replaced by its masters: the Ilkhanid, Mameluke, Dulkadirid dynasties, until it came, after the Battle of Marj Dabiq (1516), into the possession of the Ottoman Empire during the reign of Sultan Selim I (1470-1520). Gaziantep (then Aintab) became the seat of Dulkadir Eyalet, until 1818, then the seat of Alejo Eyalet, until 1918. As the city was once located on busy trade routes, during the Ottoman Empire it strengthened its importance as a large trade center in the wider region. At the end of the 19th century, the city had 45,000 inhabitants, of which two thirds were Muslims (Turks, Arabs and Kurds). The rest of the population were Christians, mainly Armenians. There was also an American missionary Protestant-Christian community (founded in 1874), which mainly served the Armenian Church, and its seat was

transferred (1916) to the Syrian city of Aleppo. Today's name Gaziantep was given after the independence of the Republic of Türkiye (1923), by adding the prefix "Gazi" ("Hero") to its historical name Antep. This city particularly stood out in the struggle of the Turkish people against the French occupation.

2. Natural resources and sights

The biggest and most important natural resource of Gaziantep is the Euphrates River, which gives life to the vast plains around the city where grains, fruits and vegetables are grown. These resources have an additional wealth given to them by the Mediterranean climate. The traditionally developed agriculture generated the wealth of the people and strengthened the character of their connection with this region, which came to the fore especially in the war for the independence of the Republic of Turkey (in this part against the French occupation).

Gaziantep has a hot summer Mediterranean climate (type Csa, according to the Köppen climate classification) with continental climate influences during the winter. Summers are hot and dry, and winters are cold and wet, with occasional snow. The highest summer temperature is 35.6 ºC (July and August), and the lowest summer temperature is 17.1 ºC. The highest winter temperature is 10 ºC (December), while the lowest winter temperature is -0.8 ºC (January) [35].

Gazantip is the economic center of southeastern and eastern Türkiye. The number of large industrial enterprises established in Gaziantep accounts for 4% of Turkish industry and 6% of smaller enterprises. The city has the largest organized industrial zone in Turkey and occupies the first position in exports and imports. It is the center of the "Nizip Soap" industry, the green olive oil industry. With rich olive groves, vineyards and pistachio plantations, Gaziantep is one of the important agricultural and industrial centers of Turkey. This year (2007) 60 thousand tons of pistachios (known in the world as Antep fıstığı, i.e. "Antep peanuts") were produced. Traditionally, trade in Gaziantep took place in bezistans (badestans), among which the most famous are Zincirli bezistan, Hüseyin-paşin bezistan and Kemikli bezistan. Gaziantep is one of the leading producers of machine-treated rugs (carpets) in the world. Within the industrial zone of Gaziantep there are over 100 facilities where carpets are produced. In Gaziantep (2009), a large shopping center, "Sanko Park", was opened, which supplies a wide area of the region, including parts of Syria. 100. Yıl Atatürk Kültür Park (Turkish: 100. Yıl Atatürk Kültür Parkı) is the largest park in Gazantep, which is arranged in its center, along with the 100th anniversary of Atatürk-culture (that is, the culture of modern Türkiye), (Figures 3-5). The park was developed on 3.5 million m^2, and in it there are trees, bushes, spacious lawns, fountains, water bodies...

Source: Author (July 8, 2011)
Source: https://www.gettyimages.ie/videos/gaziantep-city?sort=mostpopular&offlinecontent=include&phrase=gaziantep%20city Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 3: Fertile fields around Gaziantep

Source: https://plus.google.com/photos/photo/117742436487915853085/6494842751831947762, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 4: 100. Yıl Atatürk Culture Park

Gaziantep Zoo is one of the largest zoos in Türkiye. A pavilion with birds and an aquarium are particularly interesting. 264 species of animals (6814 individuals) live in this zoo, which is arranged on an area of one million m^2. A large number of cafes and other facilities for rest and relaxation of its visitors have been arranged within the zoo (Figure 5).

Source: http://www.zoos.mono.net/12234/Gaziantep, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source:https://www.tripadvisor.com.au/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g297998-d3645299-i116303381-Gaziantep_Zoo-Gaziantep_Gaziantep_Province.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/2018/04/24/worlds-first-test-tube-elephant-gabi-celebrates-13th-birthday-at-turkeys-gaziantep-zoo, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 5: Gaziantep Zoo

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

The Gaziantep city is located in the upper part of the basin of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, an area that was the cradle of one of the oldest and richest civilizations in the world, Mesopotamia. From about three thousand years BC until today, traces of many peoples and their cultures have been found in this area, many of which have been preserved on the spot, and many of which have been transferred to museums to be accessible to all people.

Gaziantep Fortress (Turkish: Gaziantep Kale) is located in the center of the city and is its symbol. The fortress dates back to the Bronze Age, from the period of Hittite rule (1600-1178 BC), (Figure 6).

Source: http://meja-kotak.blogspot.com/2011/11/vacation-to-old-city-of-gaziantep.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.belkishan.com/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 6: Gaziantep Fortress (Turkish: Gaziantep Kale)

The Yesemek Museum (Turkish: Yesemek Müzesi) is arranged in an open area, at a distance of about 30 km south of the city of Islahiye. This is the largest sculpture workshop in the Middle East, arranged on the ruins of the Hittite era (dating back to the 14th century BC), (Figure 7).

Source: http://gazianteptur.com/en/index.php/yesemek-tour/yesemek-open-air-museum, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 7: The Yesemek Museum (Turkish: Yesemek Müzesi)

The Ömeriye Mosque/Mosque in Dügmeci (Turkish: Ömeriye Camii) was built during the reign of the Islamic Empire (Caliphate), i.e. the second Caliph Omer (579-644, Caliph, 634-644), which gave it its name. Today's mosque was created (1850) by the renovation of the Ömeriye Mosque (Figure 8). The mosque is known for the alternation of black and red stone on its mihrab.

Source: https://www.beautifulmosque.com/Omeriye-Mosque-in-Gaziantep-Turkey, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 8: The Ömeriye Mosque/Mosque in Dügmeci (Turkish: Ömeriye Camii)

Ali Nacar Mosque (Turkish: Ali Nacar Camii) was built (1213) in the Yaprak Şehit Kamil quarter, as an endowment of Ali Nacar. This is one of the largest mosques in Gaziantep. The mosque was expanded in 1816 (Figure 9).

Source: https://www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/gaziantep/gezilecekyer/ali-nacar-camii, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://travelingbydefault.blogspot.com/2013/05/historical-mosques-of-gaziantep.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://wikimapia.org/20918749/tr/Ali-Necar-Cami, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 9: Ali Nacar Mosque (Turkish: Ali Nacar Camii)

Pişirici Kastel (Turkish: Pişirici Kasteli) was built in 1282. It is a fountain (fountain) built underground (which is a feature of Gaziantep) where prayer washing (ablution) was performed and it was a place for people to rest (Figure 10).

Source: http://www.mustafacambaz.com/details.php?image_id=40980, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.neredekal.com/pisirici-mescidi-ve-kasteli/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

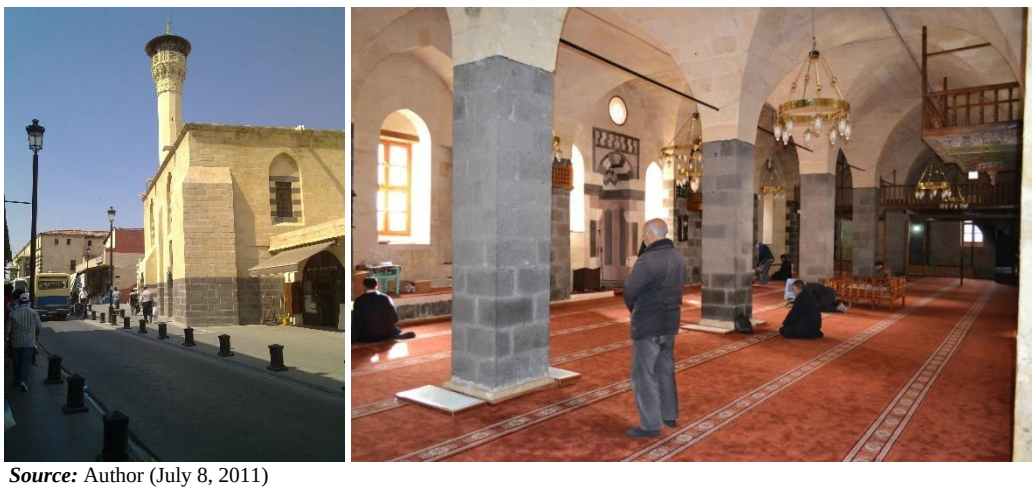
Fig 10: Pişirici Kastel (Turkish: Pişirici Kasteli)

Boyacı Mosque (Turkish: Boyacı Camii) is a historical building built by (1211-1357) Kadı Kemalettin. The mosque has one of the oldest minarets in the world with a sherefet covered by a specially designed dome made of wood (which is a poor symbol of the city) decorated with verses (verses) of the Qur'an and geometric patterns (Figure 11).

Source: http://www.mygaziantep.com/fotogaleri/boyaci-cami-433.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 11: Boyacı Mosque (Turkish: Boyacı Camii)

The Eyüpoğlu Mosque (Turkish: Eyüpoğlu Camii) was built in the 14th century as an endowment of the local imam Eyüboğlu Ahmet. The mosque has been renovated several times so that its current physical structure has few preserved original elements (Figure 12).



Source: Author (July 8, 2011)
Source: http://www.gaziantepozel.com/eyupoglu-camii/eyupoglu-camii-ici/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 12: The Eyüpoğlu Mosque (Turkish: Eyüpoğlu Camii)

Şirvani Mosque/Şirvani Mehmet Efendi Mosque (Turkish: İki Şerefeli Cami) is one of the oldest mosques in Gaziantep (built in the 14th or 15th century) and was renovated (1681) by Şirvani Mehmet Efendi. It is located at the foot of Gaziantep Fortress (Figure 13).

Source: https://weepingredorger.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/dsc00962-9.jpg, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://mapcarta.com/W237059811, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 13: Şirvani Mosque/Şirvani Mehmet Efendi Mosque (Turkish: İki Şerefeli Cami)

Alaüddevle Mosque/Ali Dola Mosque (Turkish: Alaüddevle Camii) was built (1479-1515) as an endowment of Dulkadir bey Alaüddevle Bozkurt (Figure 14).

Source: http://galeri.netfotograf.com/fotograf.asp?foto_id=628736, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://babahaber.com/haber/9031677/gaziantepin-tarihi-camileri-hatlarla-donatildi, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 14: Alaüddevle Mosque/Ali Dola Mosque (Turkish: Alaüddevle Camii)

Gaziantep has a large number of hammams, most of which were built in the Ottoman period. Some hamams were built during the Dulkadir Beylik period. The oldest public bath in the city is the Kale hamam, built in the 12th century. The famous Ottoman travel writer Evliya Çelebi (Dervish Mehmed Zillî, 1611 – 1682) mentions 14 hamams in Antep (the former name of the city of Gaziantep), which he visited in the middle of the 17th century; Evliya Çelebi mentions the hammams Tabak (Figure 15), Pasha (Figure 16), Sheikh (Figure 17), Naipoğlu (Figure 18), Sultan, Pazar, Hengama, Çukur, Müceddele, Keyvanbey, Piyale Pasha, Tuhaffiye, Kala and Beşbaş [36].

Source: http://www.bolueksprespress.com/icerik/haber.php?i=17271, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source:https://www.tripadvisor.co.nz/Attraction_Review-g297998-d25109554-Reviews-Tabak_Hamami-Gaziantep_Gaziantep_Province.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 15: Tabak Hammam (Mehmed Pasha Sokolovic hamam)

Source: https://www.neredekal.com/huseyin-pasa-hamami/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 16: Hüseyin Pasha's Hammam

Source: http://www.otelkurdu.com/gezi.php?id=692, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 17: Şeyh Fethullah's Hammam

Source: https://picasaweb.google.com/lh/sredir?uname=117607716687526890256&id=6416964783825498450&target=PHOTO, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.devarana.nl/blank/?page=81&action=view&folder=faciliteiten_sauna&sheet=1, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 18: Naib Hammam

Coppersmith Bazaar (Turkish: Bakırcılar çarşısi) je bogata i autentična poslovna četvrt u kojoj se izrađuju i prodaju uputebni predmeti od bakra. Radionice – prodavnice su poredane s obje strane duge, kamenim pločama popločane ulice koja je, većim dijelom natkrivena metalno-staklenom lanternom (Slika 19).

Source: Author (July 8, 2011)

Fig 19: Coppersmith Bazaar (Turkish: Bakırcılar çarşısı)

Zincirli Bazaar (Turkish: Zincirli Badestan) was built (1781) as one of the typical Ottoman trade buildings. Bezistan built Hüseyin Pasha Darende as his endowment. Among other goods, meat, fruit and vegetables were sold in Bezistan (Figure 20).

Source: Author (July 8, 2011)

Fig 20: Zincirli Bazaar (Turkish: Zincirli Badestan)

Wooden Mosque (Turkish: Tahtali Camii) is located in Fiekeroglu. The mosque was built in 1557. It is known for its unique mihrab built in alternation of black basalt and white limestone (Figure 21).

Source: https://www.nenerede.com.tr/ilan/tahtani-camii-2/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 21: Wooden Mosque (Turkish: Tahtali Camii)

Şeyh Fethullah Mosque (Turkish: Şeyh Fethullah Camii) is a historical building (built in 1563) located in Kepenek. A madrasah and a hammam were built next to the mosque, making it a complex (kulliye), (Figure 22).

Source: https://www.yenisafak.com/ramazan/tek-direk-ustunde-yukselen-cami-2172559, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.yenisafak.com/foto-galeri/diger/tek-direk-ustunde-yukselen-cami-2008584?page=8, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.mustafacambaz.com/details.php?image_id=40698&sessionid=6be05f56e18c4d5de2cdeb1caac56a5f, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 22: Şeyh Fethullah Mosque (Turkish: Şeyh Fethullah Camii)

Tahmis Tavern (Turkish: Tahmis Kahve Evi) is an old tavern built (1635-1638) by officer Mustafa Ağa Bin Yusuf to provide income for the dervish lodge (Figure 23).

Source: http://hert1302.blogspot.com/2011/12/tahmis-kahvesi-gaziantep-authentic.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 23: Tahmis Tavern (Turkish: Tahmis Kahve Evi)

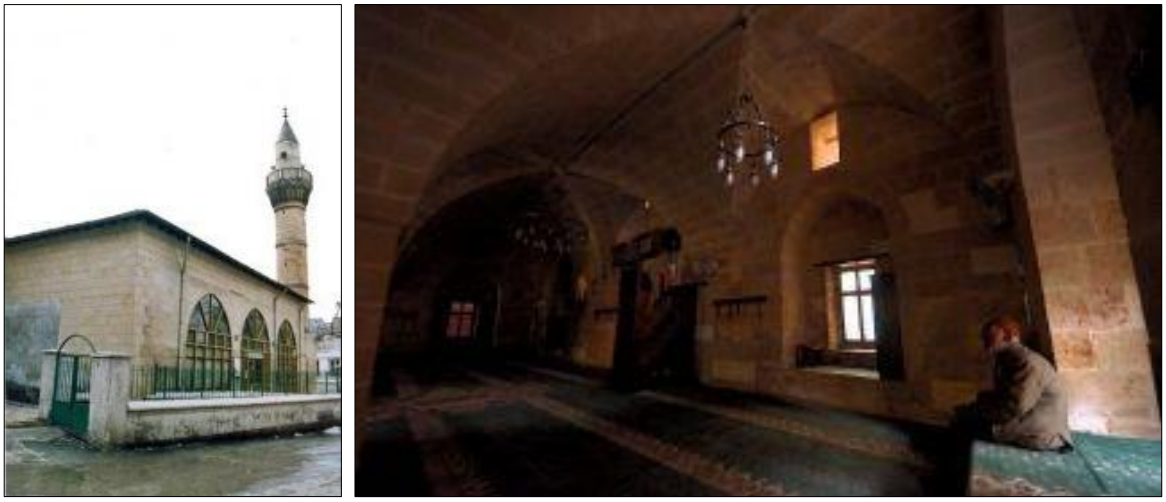
The Old (Wheat) Inn (Turkish: Eski Hanı) was built (1640) by Mustafa Aga to provide income for the dervish lodge (Figure 24). The original construction of the caravanserai was destroyed in a fire, and a new building was built in its place (in the 19th century).

Before renovation **After renovation**

Source: http://www.yapi.com.tr/haberler/gaziantepin-en-eski-hani-muze-oluyor_113723.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.telgraf.net/haber/buyuksehire-hisvahan-odulu-haberi-42717.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 24: The Old (Wheat) Inn (Turkish: Eski Hanı)

Ahmet Çelebi Mosque (Turkish: Ahmet Çelebi Camii) is located in Ulucanlar and was built (1672) by Hacı Osman as his endowment (Figure 25).



Source: http://wowturkey.com/t.php?p=/tr404/ugurbey90_acelebi2.jpg, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.nenerede.com.tr/ilan/gaziantep-ahmet-celebi-camii-2/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 25: Ahmet Çelebi Mosque (Turkish: Ahmet Çelebi Camii)

The Nuri Mehmet Pasha's Mosque (Turkish: Nuri Mehmet Paşa Camii) was built (1786) in Çukur. It was built as his endowment by the local nobleman Nuri Mehmet Pasha. In the period (1958-1968) the mosque was turned into a museum, and more recently its original purpose was restored (Figure 26).

Source: http://www.dreamofholiday.com/en/tanitim/62/holiday-in-gaziantep-turkey.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://hiveminer.com/Tags/gaziantep%2Cnikon, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 26: Nuri Mehmet Pasha's Mosque (Turkish: Nuri Mehmet Paşa Camii)

Anatolia Inn (Turkish: Anatdolu Hani) was built at the beginning of the 19th century. It is a two-story building with two inner courtyards. The caravan was built by Muhsinzade Hadji Mehmet Bey (Figure 27) as his endowment.

Source: http://wowturkey.com/forum/viewtopic.php?p=1821655, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/sinandogan/5379889037, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 27: Anatolia Inn (Turkish: Anatdolu Hani)

Kendirli Church (Turkish: Kendirli Kilisesi) was built in 1860 with the support of French missionaries and Napoleon III (1808-1873). It is a Catholic Armenian church with a rectangular base. The church is built of white stone on a base of black stone-basalt (Figure 28).

Source: http://antepegidiyorum.com/kendirli-kilisesi/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://2pos.ist/164950/9080, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 28: Kendirli Church (Turkish: Kendirli Kilisesi)

Şire Inn (Turkish: Şire Hanı) is a classic Ottoman building built (1885) in Gaziantep. The han has a rectangular base, built of finely worked stone. The Şire caravanserai was converted into the Şirehan hotel, which has 111 rooms (169 beds), (Figure 29).

Source: https://www.booking.com/hotel/tr/sirehan.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 29: Şire Inn (Turkish: Şire Hanı)

İnceoğlu Inn (Turkish: İnceoğlu Hanı) is a two-story building, built (1890) in the Ottoman style of building hanı. The han is also known as Elbeyli and Budeyri han (Figure 30).

Source: http://www.mustafacambaz.com/details.php?image_id=28230, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://wowturkey.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=76414&start=5, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: Author (July 8, 2011)

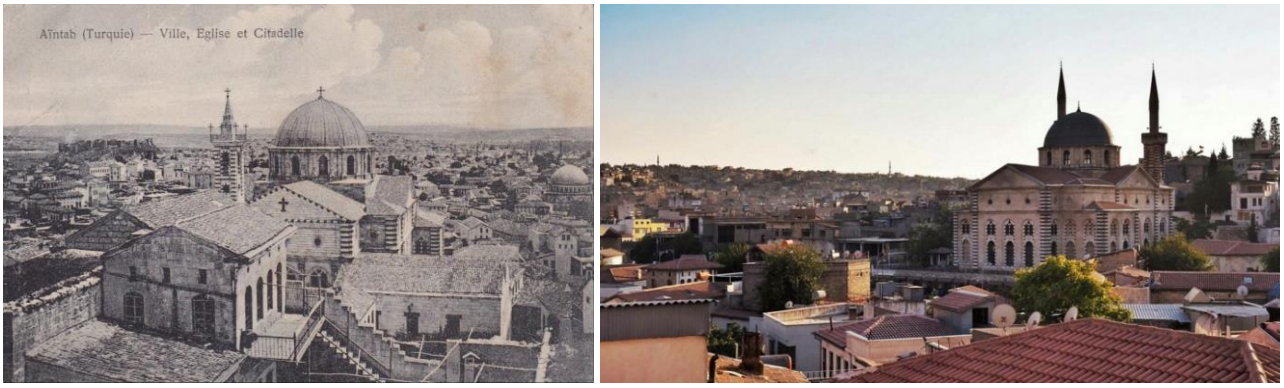
Fig 30: İnceoğlu Inn (Turkish: İnceoğlu Hanı)

Kürkçü Inn (Turkish: Kürkçü Han) is a classic example of this type of Ottoman construction that was built in 1890 (Figure 31).

Source: https://www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/gaziantep/gezilecekyer/hanlar, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 31: Kürkçü Inn (Turkish: Kürkçü Han)

The Armenian Church, the former Cathedral of the Holy Mother of God (Turkish: Ermeni Kilisesi Tanrı'nın eski Kutsal Annesi, Armenian: Surp Asdvadzadzinje) was built (1873-1893), and after the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1923) it was remodeled into the Liberated Mosque (Kurtulus Camii), (Figure 32).



Source: https://x.com/NataliAVAZYAN/status/777268391958704128, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.bizevdeyokuz.com/gaziantep-gezilecek-yerler/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 32: The Armenian Church, the former Cathedral of the Holy Mother of God (Turkish: Ermeni Kilisesi Tanrı'nın eski Kutsal Annesi, Armenian: Surp Asdvadzadzinje)

The Tobacco Inn (Turkish: Tütün Hanı) is a two-story building with an inner courtyard. It was built (1790-1799). After it was restored at the beginning of the 19th century, it became the property of Hüseyin Ağı, the son of Nur Ali Ağa. The inn was renovated (2006) and converted into a shopping center with several traditional and contemporary coffee shops (Figure 33).

Source: https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%BCt%C3%BCn_Han%C4%B1, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.radikal.com.tr/turkiye/tutun-hani-turizmin-hizmetinde-881995/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://nargile.club/nargileciler/tutun-hani/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 33: The Tobacco Inn (Turkish: Tütün Hanı)

The old houses of Gaziantep (Turkish: Gaziantep'in eski evleri) are traditional buildings located in the old parts of the city of Gaziantep: Eyüboğlu, Türktepe, Tepebaşı, Bostancı, Kozluca, Şehreküstü and Kale. The houses are mostly built of local stone with an inner courtyard (hayat), (Figure 34).

Bey Mahalles

Source: http://www.istanbulturkeybook.com/gaziantep-travel-guide/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source:https://www.tripadvisor.com.tr/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g297998-d652417-i18236210-Anadolu_Evleri-Gaziantep_Gaziantep_Province.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://antepegidiyorum.com/bey-mahallesi-gaziantepin-tarihi-besigi/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 34: The old houses of Gaziantep (Turkish: Gaziantep'in eski evleri)

Gaziantep Defense Museum (Turkish: Gaziantep Savunma Müzesi) is located in Gaziantep Fortress. At the entrance to the museum are the statues of three local heroes (Molla Mehmet Karayılan, Şehit Mehmet Kâmil and Şahin Bey). Upon entering the museum, visitors are greeted with the echo: "I'm from Antep, I'm Şahin (falcon)". The museum is dedicated to the inhabitants of Gaziantep for their enormous contribution to the struggle for freedom in the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1923), which is why the city, after its historical name "Antep", received the prefix "Gazi" ("Hero", "Victory"), (Figure 35).

Source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/gordontour/15121590316, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://turkishtravelblog.com/gaziantep-war-museum/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 35: Gaziantep Defense Museum (Turkish: Gaziantep Savunma Müzesi)

The Gaziantep War Museum (Turkish: Gaziantep Savaş Müzesi) was established (1935) in the historic house known as Nakıpoğlu House where 6317 people died in the defense of the city and thus became a symbol of Turkey's national unity and determination to gain Turkish independence. The story of the battle for the defense of Antep accompanies visitors as they tour the museum (Figure 36).

Source: https://emlakkulisi.com/gaziantep-savas-muzesi-genisletiliyor/221299, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source:https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g297998-d7755422-i130614590-Gaziantep_Savas_Muzesi-Gaziantep_Gaziantep_Province.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 36: The Gaziantep War Museum (Turkish: Gaziantep Savaş Müzesi)

Gaziantepspor is a football club founded in 1969. The home of this club is the multi-purpose Gaziantep Kamil Ocak Stadium, which has 16,981 seats for spectators. The stadium was named after Mehmet Kamil Ocak (1914-1969), a famous Turkish politician (Figure 37).

Source: https://footballtripper.com/turkey/gaziantep-arena/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 37: Kamil Ocak Stadium

The Kamil Ocak Sports Hall (Turkish: Kamil Ocak Spor Salo) is the largest sports hall in Gaziantep, built (1969) right next to the Kamil Ocak Stadium. The capacity of the hall is 2,500 seats for spectators. The hall is home to the basketball club Royal Halı Gaziantep, which plays in the Turkish Basketball League. Next to this stable and the stadium there is an indoor Olympic swimming pool (Figure 38).

The Kamil Ocak Sports Hall (Turkish: Kamil Ocak Spor Salo)

Source: http://bgbasket.com/en/hall.php?id=602, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://plus.google.com/photos/photo/115330733830563196858/6323024780530747394, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 38: Kamil Ocak Sports complex

The main campus of Gaziantep University is 10 km from the city center. This institution was founded in 1973, and acquired the status of a state university in 1987. This is one of the largest universities in Turkey where about 27,000 students study (Figure 39).

Source: http://www.gantep.edu.tr/en/static3/?static_ID=20256204, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.tassjel.com/en/pages/university_info/107, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://blog.bjbms.org/431-2/gaziantep-university-faculty-of-medicine/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 39: The main campus of Gaziantep University

The Hasan Süzer Museum of Ethnography (Turkish: Etnografya Müzesi Hasan Süzer) is a restored Ottoman building (originally built in 1906 as the home of Garouj Karamanoukian) that was purchased from the Turkish government (1985) by businessman Hasan Süzer (1926-2005) and exhibits exhibits of various styles of clothing, a collection of weapons, written documents, tools used to defend the city against attackers, and photographs of local resistance heroes (Figure 40).

Source: http://neredenegezilir.blogspot.com/2014/12/hasan-suzer-etnografya-muzesi.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source:https://en.tripadvisor.com.hk/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g297998-d1088215-i31953915-Hasan_Suzer_Ethnography_Museum-Gaziantep_Gaziantep_Province.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.discovergaziantep.com/2012/05/page/4, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 40: The Hasan Süzer Museum of Ethnography (Turkish: Etnografya Müzesi Hasan Süzer)

Gaziantep Museum of Archeology (Turkish: Gaziantep Arkeoloji Müzesi) was founded in 2005. The museum preserves a collection of ceramic exhibits from the Neolithic era, as well as exhibits from the Iron and Bronze Age, the Hittite, Urartian, Persian, Ancient Rome, Byzantine, Caliphate, Seljuk, and Ottoman Empire eras (Figure 41).

Source: http://tormenta1.blogcu.com/kocaeli-arkeoloji-ve-etnografya-muzesi-[tarik-s/11557768, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://plus.google.com/photos/photo/114180994094129086970/6557983644924079522, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.bik.gov.tr/gaziantepin-tarihi-ziyaretcilerini-bekliyor-2/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/327848047853202925/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 41: Gaziantep Museum of Archeology (Turkish: Gaziantep Arkeoloji Müzesi)

Gaziantep Mevlevi Tekke Foundation Museum (Turkish: Gaziantep Mevlevi Tekke Vakfı Müzesi) is a dervish house and part of the mosque complex. The museum was opened in 2006 (Figure 42).

Source: http://gaziantepvakifmuzesi.net/gaziantep-mevlevihanesi-tarihce.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 42: Gaziantep Mevlevi Tekke Foundation Museum (Turkish: Gaziantep Mevlevi Tekke Vakfı Müzesi)

Hasan Kalyoncu University is a private institution founded in 2008. This university currently has five faculties, three institutes and three vocational schools (Figure 43).

Source: https://www.sabah.com.tr/guney/2014/12/18/ortadogudaki-savas-hkude-konus, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://onedio.com/haber/hasan-kalyoncu-universitesi-2018-taban-puanlari-ve-basari-siralamalari-834429 Accessed: August 20, 2024.

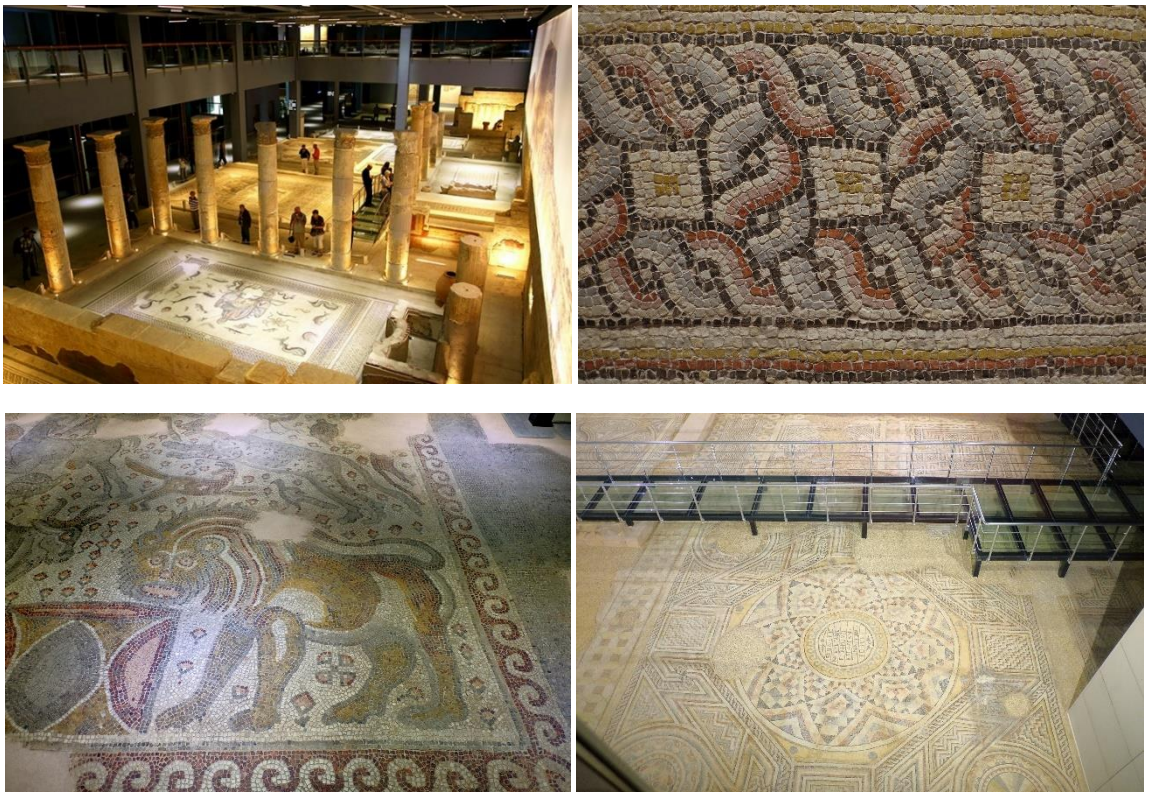
Fig 43: Hasan Kalyoncu University

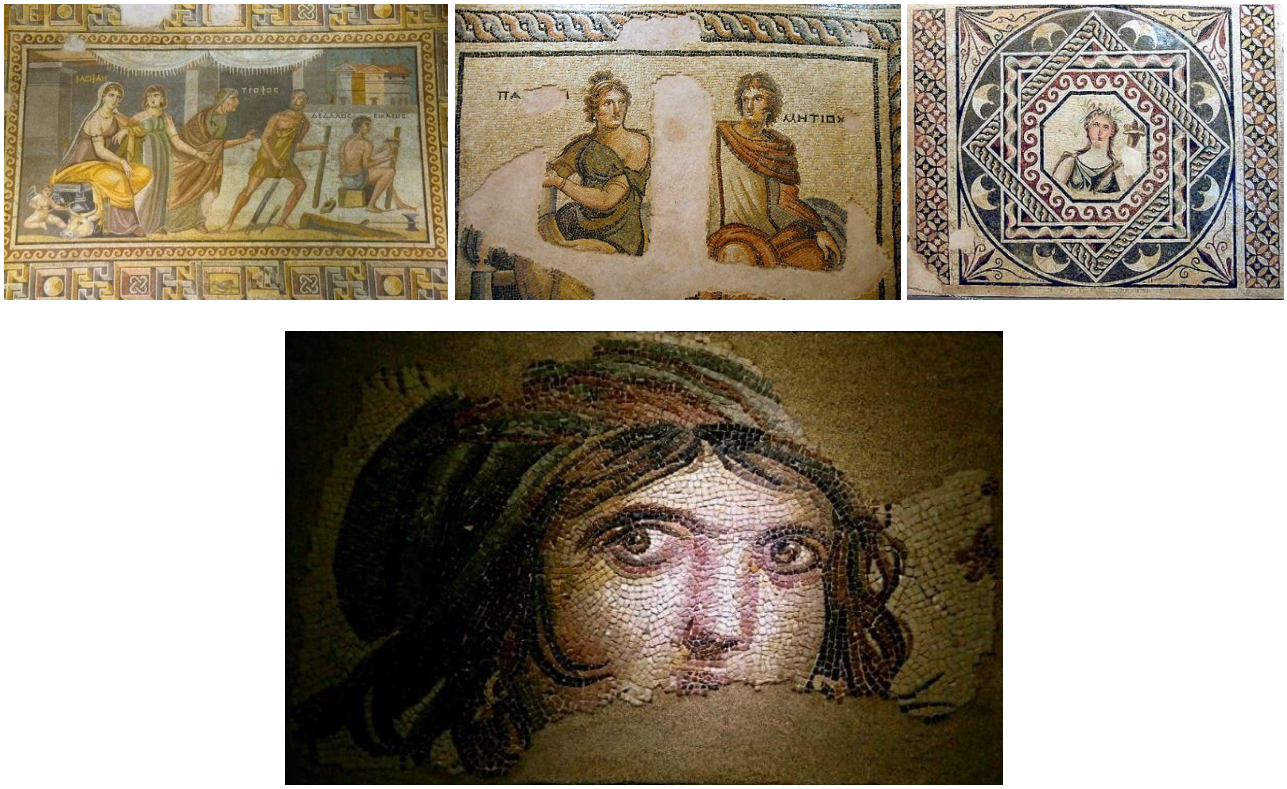
The Emine Göğüş Gaziantep Kitchen Museum (Turkish: Emine Göğüş Gaziantep Mutfak Müzesi) is known for its exhibition on cooking and food culture, and is housed in a historic building built in 1904. The museum was opened (2010) as part of the 87th anniversary of the liberation of Gazantep from French occupation (Figure 44).

Source: http://www.gaziantepbeykonagi.com/en/gaziantep.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.pinterest.com/pin/493847915379576870/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source:https://www.tripadvisor.com.tr/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g297998-d2623631-i243975268-Emine_Gogus_Mutfak_Muzesi-Gaziantep_Gaziantep_Province.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 44: The Emine Göğüş Gaziantep Kitchen Museum (Turkish: Emine Göğüş Gaziantep Mutfak Müzesi)

Zeugma Mosaic Museum (Turkish: Zeugma Mozaik Müzesi) preserves exhibits of mosaics from Zeugma and other mosaics that are exhibited on an area of 1700 m2. The museum was opened in 2011 (Figure 45).





Source: http://www.gaziantepbeykonagi.com/en/gaziantep.html, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://turkisharchaeonews.net/news/new-section-zeugma-mosaic-museum-gaziantep, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.livius.org/pictures/turkey/belkis-zeugma/zeugma-mosaics/parthenope-and-metiochos/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.soniahalliday.com/category-view3.php?pri=TR966-16MW.jpg, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://demarchemagazine.com/2017/10/03/the-land-of-history-and-food-gaziantep/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 45: Zeugma Mosaic Museum (Turkish: Zeugma Mozaik Müzesi)

Sanko University was founded in 2013 as the first thematic university in Turkey. The university was founded by SANKO Holding and the Konukoğlu family (as a segment of the Sani Konukoğlu Foundation, which was founded in 1989). The university is focused on education in healthcare (Figure 46).

Source: http://www.sanko.edu.tr/sanko_universitesi_sani_konukoglu_hastanesi_saglik_uygulama_ve_arastirma_merkezi-548-231 Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: http://www.posta.com.tr/sanko-universitesi-nde-bariatrik-cerrahi-diyetisyenligi-kursu-1357411, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 46: Sanko University

Gaziantep Arena is a new stadium that was built (2017) in Gaziantep. By all accounts, it is a modern building with a capacity of 35,219 spectators. The stadium is located at a distance of about 12 km from the city center. The design of the stadium envelope was inspired by the mosaics of the city of Zeugm (Figure 47).

Source: https://en.koltek.com.tr/portfolio/gaziantep-arena-33-000-spectator-capacity-stadium-construction-consultancy-services/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.
Source: https://www.neredekal.com/gaziantep-stadyumu-gezilecek-yer-detay/, Accessed: August 20, 2024.

Fig 47: Gaziantep Arena

Conclusion

The author's visits to Türkiye were numerous. They mostly related to visits to Istanbul, but also to cities in the Asian part of Turkey. Apart from Istanbul, which is located in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye, the author visited the city of Çanakkale, which, like Istanbul, was developed in both the European and Asian parts of Türkiye. The visits had different reasons: the visits to Yildiz Technical University, Karadeniz Technical University, Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University, for example, took place within the framework of the interfaculty cooperation of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo (when the author was the dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Sarajevo) with the aforementioned universities, with the coordination of the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and Professor Amir Pasic. The visit to the city of Gaziantep took place as part of the Summer School, June 27-29. July 2011". The modern Republic of Türkiye is a geographical space on which rich layers of material culture have been "stacked" (and preserved), from the earliest prehistory to the present day. It is safe to say that ' Türkiye is the world museum of culture'. Professors from Türkiye and all over the world, as well as students, participated in the mentioned summer schools as lecturers. What the professors and students saw on the spot greatly enriched their knowledge that they acquired at 'their faculties', to their own benefit and to the benefit of the new generations that they will teach.

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